

been seized and put in prison. These gentlemen sustained a commercial house, which have hitherto sustained a character of high respectability, are implicated as confederates and receivers of the stolen goods. These Englishmen attempted to bribe the robbers to silence, and promised them the aid of their representatives, when they should be brought to trial. The robbers accepted the terms, and refused to make any disclosures to the police. It was not till they were put to torture that they made some half-confessions. The Englishmen who were implicated were not prepared for this, and they began to fear the sentence of banishment, which Hail Pacha had already moved against them at the Sublime Porte. Their guilt having been made public, they applied to the English Consul, who was thrown into a state of great excitement, and appealing to a recent enactment, demanded the abolition of torture. This official made the case known at Constantinople, and the Chief of the Police was deposed and arrested. It is generally thought that the English Government will obtain the clearing of its subjects, unless it withholds its demands, in order to have an occasion to repeat the exploits which it performed the last year in Greece and Portugal.

—We have recently had fresh accounts of an